THE REBELLION.

Three More Reports from the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

What Was Done at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

The Committee in a Fog About the West,

BULL RUN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report, with accompanying testimony, in

elation to the battle of Bull run, in July, 1861:-

long a time has elapsed, and so many important a have occurred to the progress of the war, since mpsign which ended with the battle of Bull run, in 1861, that your committee do not deem it necessary very much into detail in their report. The testitive weight in the testing the points of interest connected with that align. They therefore submit a brief report, confiner attention principally to the causes which led to obtain our army in that battle.

It which now appears to have been the error of that campaign was the fall to occupy Centreville and Manassas at the Alexandria was occupied, in May. The position at easier controlled the railread communication in all estion of country. The forces which were opposed at the battle of Bull run were mostly collected and the battle of Bull run were mostly collected and the battle of Bull run were mostly collected and that the Manassas during the months of June and July, are mention mention for the testing of the testing that the forces would have advanced beyond the line of the forces were t

at cause of disaster was the delay in proceeding the enemy until the time of the three months' so nearly expired. In that respect the move-se made too late rather than too soon, and the ere allowed time to collect their forces at Manas-

that point en the movement was finally determined upon, a needed to render the troops efficient. There but little time devoted to disciplining the troops acting them, even as regiments, hardly any inhad been given them in reference to brigade is, and none at all as divisions. When General reviewed eight regiments t gether—the only incevious to the buttle, so far as the evidence at oven that number of troops were maneauvred say—he was charged with desiring to make a

meeting, and agreed to; and the win of July was son by General Scott as the day when the army nove.
plan of General McDowell was to move out direction of Centroville, and endeavor to e enemy's right with a portion of his force and his communication by railroad with Richmond, de that a certain number of troops be given him to against the force which it was estimated that gard had under his command. He was assured senemy between which it was estimated that gard had under his command. He was assured senemy between which it reverses Mourne; and senemy under Johnston, in the Winchesier valley, be held there by General Patterson. Some days the battle, upon expressing some fears in regard to be under Johnston being detained by Patterson, he ward by General Scott that ''if Johnston Joined eard he should have Patterson on his heels."

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In our of the state of the state of the should have Patterson on his heels.

In other than the time first decided upon. The relation was deficient, and General McDowell had upon others to see that supplies were forward-min time. The march was slow, one reason hat, since the affair at 'Jenna, near Alexandria, Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, a fear of upon peints concerning which there was of information. There was some delay on the in consequence of the want of complete discipling some of the General Scott, on Thursday, the 18th, distrability the highest states of the stategiling.

fatigued. The day was exceedingly warm, the roads were dusty, and they had been anticipated. In the alternoon additional reinforcements arrived from Johnston's army, and suddenly attacked our right and threw it into disorder.

About the same time two of our batteries (Rickett's and Griffin's) were calured by the enemy, and our entire force began to fail back in great confusion in regard to the canture of the batteries, it appears by the testimoup that they were ordered to take an advanced and exposed position, and were not safficiently supported. Not long after they were paced in position a rebel regiment appeared in their immediate vicinity. Captain Griffin states that be took them to be rebes from the first, and directed one of his lieutenants to open upon them with canniter. Hat Major Barry, chief of artillery, coming up just at the time, told him that there were some of our own troops coming to the support of the batteries, and directed him not to fire upon them. The battery was accordingly turced in another direction, and aimest immediately after the regiment of the enemy opened fire upon it, disabing the horses and killing and wounding most of the men at the guns. That completed the discomfure of our troops, and the day which had opened on our success closed upon a defeated and retroating army.

A division under Colonel Miles had been stationed at Controville, partly for the purpose of a reserve and partly to guard against any fank attack. The enemy did attempt a movement on our left, but were promptly met and checked by our forces there.

The principal cause of the defeat on that day was the failure of General Patterson to hold the forces of Johnston in the valley of the Shonandowsh. He had a force of about 23,000 men, while the force of the enemy opposed to him, according to the best evidence your committee could obtain, did not exceed from 12,000 to 15 000 men. General Patterson testifies that he was attaited that Johnston had from 35,000 to 49,000 men, and over 60 guns. He also states that a large num

On the 18th General Scott telegraphs:—

I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. If not, that you had fait him strongly, or, at least, had occupied him by whereas and demonstrations. You have been, at least, had occupied him by whereas and demonstrations. You have been, at least, had occupied him by whereas and demonstrations. You have been, at he not stolen a march, and sent reinforcements towards he not stolen a march, and sent reinforcements towards hanassas Juncition? A week is enough to win a victory.

To this General Patterson replies on the same day:—

The enemy has stolen no march upon me, I have kept him actively employed, and by threats and recomboissances in force caused him to be reinforced.

General Fatterson testifies as follows:—

Q. During all this time you knew that General Scott expected of you that you should either engage and best Johnston, or datain him in the valley of Winchester, or in the event that he should come down by a route where you could not follow him, that you should follow him via Keyes, learny and Lessburd. A. Yes, str.

Q. And yet, when you were at Charlestown, you found yourself not in a condition to deliber. Now my quest on

Q. You were not threatening Johnston at Charlestown so as to peevent his joining Beauregard at Manassas! A. No, sig. I remained there because I was ordered to remain in tront ot him until he left.

Q. You knew at that time that you were not offering any obstacle to his going down to Manassas! A. Perfocity; I knew I had not the means to do it.

Q. Why did you not communicate that fact to General scott immediately? A. I did communicate my condition, and where I was.

General Scott testifled :-

BALL'S BLUFF.

on your part would have the effect to move them.

A. Y. COLBURN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General Store, Fooleaville.

On Sunday attenance General Stone moved some forces to the bank of the river at Edwards' Ferry, and crossed over one or two companies to the Virginia side, but very soon recalled them.

Colonel Devene, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, testifies that he received from General Stone, about one o'clock on Sunday, the following order:—

HRADQUARTERS, CORTS OF ORSERVATION, P. FOOLESTILLE, Oct 20, 1861.

GOLONEL—You will please send orders to the canal to have the two new hatboats now there opposite the island (Harrison's) transferred to the river; and will, at three o'clock P. M., have the island reinforced by all of your regiment now on duty at the canal and at the New York battery. The pickets will be replaced by the compenies of the Nineteenin Massachusetts there. HAS. P. STONE, Brigadier General.

Colonel Charlies Drivens, Commanding Fifteenth regiment Massachusetts they HAS. P. STONE, Brigadier General.

Colonel Charlies Drivens, Commanding Fifteenth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

About dark a verbal order was sent to Col. Devens to send Capt. Philbrick, of his regiment, with a small party, across the river from Harrison's island, with directions to push out to within a mile of Leesburg, if possible, without being discovered, and then return and report. Captain Philbrick accordingly crossed, with perhaps fifteen or twenty men, at a piace where he had crossed forme time previously, when he had discovered that the river at that point was not picketed by the enemy. We landed at the foot of the bluff opposite Harrison's Island, with directions to push out to within a mile of Leesburg, if possible, without being discovered, and then return and report. Captain Philbrick roturned General Stone sent the following despatch to General McClellan, a copy of which was furnished your committee:—

HRADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE POTOMAC, Recommended to the colonia and the returned and reported that

binii, and then returned and reported that they had discovered a small camp of the enemy that did not appear to be very well guarded. This report was sent to General Stone.

Colonel Povens testifies that about midnight he received the following order from General Stone.—

Handcartens Gors, or Orservation, Production of Handcartens Gors, or Orservation, Production of Handcartens Gors, or Orservation, Production of Handcartens and Proceed to surprise the camp of the enemy discovered by Captain Philbrick, in the direction of Leesburg The landing and march will be effected with silence and rapidity.

Colonel Devens will land opposite Harrison's Island with five companies of his regiment, and will be effected with silence and rapidity.

Colonel Leesburg The landing and march will be effected with silence and rapidity.

Colonel Leesburg The landing and march will be effected with silence and rapidity.

The mountain he will be a the beautiful to the point of departure of Colonel Devens. One company will be brown across the four oard boat to be taken across the island to the point of departure of Colonel Devens. One company will be threwn across to coupy the heights on the Virgonia shore, after Colonel Devens will stake the camp of the centry at daybrack, and, having routed, will pursue them as far as to Colonel Devens will stake the camp of the centry at daybrack, and, having routed, will pursue them as far as to deems prudent, and will destroy the camp of the remains the command well in land, and not such that the colonel Devens will stake the camp of the remains and colonel Devens will stake the camp of the remains and colonel Devens will stake the camp of the practicable before the country will, under all even a colonel because the colonel of the col

charles P. STONE.

hat he should do that.

The events that occurred subsequently to the operaions of Monday—the arrival of General Banks with
is forces, the arrival of General McCiellan, and the
nal withdrawal of all our forces to the Maryland
ide of the river—are fully sot forth in the testinony herewith submitted, and your committee do
out deem any comments by them to be necessary.

In connection with the battle of Ball's Bluff two points
emain to be considered: First, whether a crossing was

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

As the testimony which the committee submit in rela-tion to the Western Department is no incomplete. the testimony of so many witnesses, deemed material by the whole committee, being wanting, the undersigned decline to concur in the above report, and, for themselves, prefer

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Salvador and Guatemala.

Formidable Alliance Against the Former.

PREPARATIONS FOR IMPENDING BATTLES.

The Seizure of the Property of the Transit Company.

THE CHANCES OF AN ARRANGEMENT.

Since the recent battle between Salvador and Guatemaia in which the former was victorious, a triple alliance o

rice with Salvador.

Two thousand Enfield rifles were recently sent to

Section of the control of the contro